Numb. XLII.

# THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.*

From Thurſday, October 9. to Thurſday, October 16. 1729.

## *At the Deſire of ſome of our Country Subſcribers, we inſert what we find in* Chambers's Univerſal Dictionary, *relating to* HEMP, *&c.*

HEMP, a Plant of great Uſe in the Arts and Manufactories; furniſhing Thread, Cloth, Cordage, *&c.*

*Hemp*, by Naturaliſts call'd *Cannabis*, bears a near Analogy to Flax, *Linum*, both in reſpect of Form, Culture, and Uſe.

The Plant is annual; that is, muſt be ſown afreſh every Year. — It riſes quick into a tall, ſlender ſort of Shrub, whoſe Stem however is hollow, and big enough to be charr'd, [i. e. *burnt to Coal*,] and thus uſed in the Compoſition of Gun-Powder. — Its Leaves ariſe by fives or ſixes from the ſame Pedicle, and are a little jagged; yielding a ſtrong Smell, which affects the Head. — Its Flowers grow grape-wiſe, oppoſite to each other, in Manner of a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs; each conſiſting of five yellowiſh Stamina, incompaſs'd with a like Number of Petala, purple without, and white within. — Its Fruit, or Seed, is ſmall and round, fill'd with a white ſolid Pulp; and grows on the Top of the Stem; having its Pedicles diſtinct from thoſe of the Flowers. — Laſtly, its Bark is a Tiſſue of Fibres, join'd together by a ſoft Matter which eaſily rots it.

*Hemp* is of two Kinds; a Male, commonly call'd *Karl*; and Female, or *Fimble*. — 'Tis the Male alone that produces Seed, to perpetuate the Kind: From the Seed of the Male ariſes both Male and Female.

It does not appear, that the Antients were acquainted with the Uſe of *Hemp*, in reſpect of the Thread it affords. *Pliny*, who ſpeaks of the Plant in his *Natural Hiſtory*, Lib. XX. *C.* 23. ſays not a word of it; contenting himſelf with extolling the Virtues of its Stem, Leaves and Root. In Effect, what ſome Writers of the *Roman* Antiquities remark, *viz.* that the *Hemp*, neceſſary for the Uſe of War, was all ſtored up in two Cities of the *Weſtern* Empire, *viz.* at *Ravenna* and *Vienna*, under the Direction of two Procurators, called *Procuratores Linificii*; muſt be underſtood of Flax.

The Seed is ſaid to have the Faculty of abating Venereal Deſires; and its Decoction in Milk, is recommended againſt the Jaundice, *&c.* — The Leaves are held good againſt Burns, and the Juice thereof againſt Deafneſs. — The Powder or Flower, mix'd with any ordinary Liquor, is ſaid to turn thoſe who drink thereof, ſtupid.

The Culture and Management of *Hemp*, makes a conſiderable Article in Agriculture; there being divers Operations required therein, as *Pulling*, *Watering*, *Beating*, *Swingling*, &c.

The Plant is ſown in *May*, in a warm, ſandy, rich Soil; and is it ſelf ſufficient to deſtroy Weeds on any Ground. About *Lammas* they begin to gather it; the Light or Female being firſt ripe. The Marks of its Maturity, are its Leaves turning yellow, and the Stalks white.

The Way of gathering it is to *pull* it up by the Roots; after which they bind it up in Handfuls or Bundles: The Male they let ſtand eight or ten Days in the Air, that the Seed may dry and ripen; after which they cut off the Heads, and beat or thraſh them to get out the Seed. — They alſo beat the Female, to get out a thick fetid Sort of Duſt, contain'd therein.

This done, they proceed to *water* or *rate* it, by laying it five or ſix Days in a Pool, or other ſtagnant Water, to rot the Bark. A Stream or running Water, would do the Buſineſs much better, but that it infects the Water, and gives it a Quality very pernicious to the Health; for which Reaſon it is forbid to rate it in Waters uſed for domeſtick Purpoſes.

When rotted, and taken out again, they *dry* it; then *Brake* or beat out the dry Bun, or Hex, which is the woody Part of the Stem, from the Rind or Bark which covers it, by cruſhing it in a tooth'd or nick'd Inſtrument call'd a *Brake*, beginning with the Root End.

When the Bun is ſufficiently broke, and hangs by ſmall Shivers, they *ſwingle* or beat them out with a Piece of Wood, edged for the Purpoſe. — Note, the *Karl Hemp* they ſometimes break with the Fingers, and ſtrip off the Rind, without the Help of the *Brake*, or *Swingle*.

The next Thing is to *beat* the *Hemp*; which is done either on a Block, or in a Trough, with an Hammer, or with Beetles; till it feel ſufficiently ſoft and pliable. — It remains now to be *heckled*, or paſſed thro' divers Tooth-Inſtruments, not unlike the Wool-dreſſers Combs, of different Fineneſs: This ſeparating the ſhorter Tow from it, the reſt is fit to be ſpun, wove, *&c.* for Thread, Cloth, Cordage, or the like.

FLAX, or *Line*, a Plant, with a ſlender hollow Stem, uſually about two Foot high; whoſe Bark conſiſts of Fibres, or Threads, much like thoſe of Hemp, which being dreſs'd and work'd in a due Manner, makes that noble Commodity, *Linen Cloth*.

*Flax* thrives beſt in a Soil that has long lain fallow.

To bear *Flax*, it muſt be well plowed, laid flat and even, and the Seed ſown in a warm Seaſon, about the middle of *March*, or Beginning of *April*. The beſt Seed is that brought from the Eaſt, to *England*; which, though dear, repays the Charges with Abundance. One Sowing will produce two or three Crops, before it need be renewed.

*Flax* pull'd up in the Bloom, proves whiter and ſtronger, than if left ſtanding till the Seed is ripe; but then the Seed is loſt.

The Preparations *Flax* muſt undergo, to fit it for Spinning, are *Pulling*, *Drying*, *Swingling*, &c.

The Seed of *Flax* has ſeveral conſiderable Properties. It enters the Compoſition of ſeveral Medicines, and yields an Oil, by Expreſſion, which has moſt of the Properties of Nut-Oil; and which is frequently uſed, in defect thereof in Painting, *&c.* That drawn cold is reputed good in divers Diſeaſes.

BOS-

# BOSTON.

## From the Journal of the Honourable House of Representatives.

*Mercurii Die*, 17 *Septembris*, A. D. 1729.

Mr. Secretary *Willard* brought down His Honour the Lieut. Governour's Speech to both Houses, acquainting the House, That His Honour being detained by Sickness, had ordered him to deliver the said Speech, which is as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

*IT having pleased Almighty* GOD *to remove by Death His Excellency Governour* BURNET, *and the Government of this Province being thereby devolved on Me by the King's Commission, I apprehend it my Duty, pursuant to His Majesty's* 23d *Instruction, (as it stands explained by the Crown,) which has been so long before you, to propose to your immediate Consideration, before any other Business, the fixing a Salary for Me as Commander in Chief, during My continuance in the Administration of the Government, agreeable to the said Instruction.*

*I shall not pretend to add any new Arguments on this Subject; the late Governour having set the whole Matter in so full and clear a Light as makes it altogether needless to say any more.*

*You have still an Opportunity, by a due Compliance with His Majesty's just Expectation from you, to recover (as I hope) the Royal Grace and Favour for your Country, and hereby to prevent the Consequences of a Parliamentary Procedure: And you shall always find Me, whilst I am continued in the Command here, using my utmost Endeavours to promote His Majesty's Service, and the Good and Welfare of the Province.*

Sept. 16. 1729. W. DUMMER.

*Jovis Die*, 18 *Septembris*, A. D. 1729.

Mr. *Cooke* from the Committee appointed Yesterday to consider of His Honour's Speech of the 16th currant, and and report what might be proper for the House to do thereon, presented the following Answer, which was Read and Accepted, and is as follows.

*May it please Your Honour,*

THE House taking into Consideration Your Honour's Speech of Yesterday, can by no means conceive His Majesty's Twenty Third Instruction as first recommended or as it now stands, ever intended that the Great and General Court should pass Acts for the fixing an Ample and Honourable Salary for the Governour and Lieutenant-Governour when Commander in Chief, as Your Honour seems to apprehend. But could we suppose otherwise, the Reasons forbiding the present and former House settling a fixed Salary on the Governour will not allow us to fix it on Your Honour during your continuance in the Administration of the Government. However, the House are ready and willing to Support Your Honour agreeable to the Dignity of the Post and Station You now sustain.

*In the House of Representatives*, Sept. 17. 1729.

*Sabbati Die*, 20 *Septembris*, A. D. 1729.

A Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governour by Mr. *Secretary*, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

*I Have considered your Answer to my Speech, which was delivered to Me Yesterday; by which you utterly decline fixing a Salary on Me during the continuance of my Administration; though there is nothing more plain than that His Majesty's Twenty Third Instruction relates to Me in My present Station, as well as to the Governour in Chief, the said Instruction recommending* the passing of Acts to establish a fixed and Honourable Salary for the Supporting and Maintaining the Dignity of His Majesty's Governour and Commander in Chief for the Time being: *Now by* Commander in Chief *can be understood no other Person than the Lieutenant-Governour.*

*Besides the Reason assigned by His Majesty for having such a Salary fixed, does equally relate to the Lieutenant Governour when Commander in Chief, as to the Governour.* viz. That the Assembly had from time to time made them such Allowances, and in such Proportions as they themselves have thought the Governour had deserved, in order thereby to make the said Governour more dependant on them. *Wherefore the Government of this Province, with His Majesty's said Instruction, being devolved upon me, I look upon my self to be now under the same Obligation to insist upon the said Instruction, and do once more move you to a compliance therewith, from a Sense of my Duty to His Majesty, and in tender Regard to the Welfare and Prosperity of this Province.*

Sept. 20. 1729. W. DUMMER.

*Voted*, That the following Message be sent to His Honour the Lieutenant Governour, in Answer to His Honour's Message brought down this Morning by Mr. *Secretary*, viz.

*May it please Your Honour,*

THE House Reading and Considering Your Honour's Message of this Day, *in Faithfulness to our Country* assure You, That this House cannot pass an Act for fixing a Salary on Your Honour, conformable to His Majesty's Twenty Third Instruction as it now stands, for the Reasons heretofore given.

*In the House of Representatives*, Sept. 20. 1729.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Florence, June* 30. In the Night between the 22d and 23d of this Month, we felt here so violent an Earthquake, that most of the Inhabitants ran in Crouds out of their Houses, and retired into the largest open Places of this City. Soon after some Houses tumbled down, and the Walls of the Church of the Carmelites were cleft in several Places. Signior Ridolfi, Provost of the Metropolitan Church, then went into the Square of the Holy Cross, where he made a very pathetick Discourse to the People, exhorting them to repent and implore the Mercy of God. The next Day the Lightning fell about Four in the Afternoon on the Church of the Dominicans of St. Mary the New, and damaged the Vestry Room and the Chappel of St. Dominick. The Earthquake above-mention'd has done much Damage in the Country, six or seven Leagues round this City: Two Nuns of the Convent of Prato, were crush'd to Pieces by the Fall of their Dormitory: The Marquess Cavalli was buried under the Ruins of his Castle, together with his Spouse, three Sons, and all his Domesticks; and of his whole Family, only his old Mother escaped with her Life. The 26th a general Procession was made to appease the Wrath of Heaven; and all the Clergy both secular and regular assisted at it, and march'd from the Metropolitan Church to that of St. Philip Nori, then to St. Magdalen de Pazzi, to that of the Annunciation, and that of St. Mark. The next Day and the two Days after, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed in all the Churches; and the great Duke has forbidden all Spectacles and other publick Diversions for Fifteen Days.

*Orice, July* 21. According to all the Advices we have received from Italy, the violent Hurricane that happen'd on the 6th of this Month in the Venetian Polesine, reach'd 80 Miles

Miles round, in the Countries bordering on the Po and the Adige; that ſixty Villages were laid under Water, with many Churches, Chappels, Country Seats and other Edifices, which were thrown down and waſh'd away by the Rapidity of the Torrents; and that many Perſons and a great Number of Cattle periſh'd in the Flood; inſomuch that the Deſolation in thoſe Parts is hardly to be expreſs'd.

*Madrid, July* 15. Though the King would very willingly return ſhortly to this City, yet his Majeſty will nevertheleſs continue at Port St. Mary's till the Month of October next, the Queen having prevail'd on him ſo to do. The Court's Abſence from hence is the Occaſion of frequent Robberies and Murders. Twelve Perſons, eight of them Foreigners, were murder'd laſt Night at Prado; the Garriſon of which Place is to be conſiderably reinforced, to prevent, if poſſible, the like Villanies. Soon after the Court's Return hither, there is to be a great Bull-Fight, for which the Preparations are already begun. The Duke and Dutcheſs of Wharton are expected ſhortly in this City, as is alſo the Duke of Ormond; and ſome pretend to ſay that both thoſe Fugitives are to be employ'd on Board the Squadron that is fitting out at Cadiz. By Letters from Port St. Mary we are inform'd, That Prince Sherbatow, Miniſter of the Czar, had frequent Conferences with the Marquis de la Paz, on the Means proper to be taken to put the Commerce between this Kingdom and Ruſſia in a flouriſhing Condition. By our laſt Letters from Lisbon, we are informed, that the Inquiſition left no Stone unturn'd to be re-inveſted with that arbitrary and bloody Power they formerly poſſeſs'd; that to this End they offer'd to encreaſe conſiderably the Duties they annually paid to the Crown; but that all the Efforts that Tribunal had made to gain their Ends, had hitherto proved in vain, the King continuing reſolute to have his Orders punctually obey'd. Theſe Letters add, that the Differences between his Portugueze Majeſty and the Holy See have taken ſo good a Turn, that in a few Days the Edict which forbids the Subjects of Portugal to hold any Correſpondence with thoſe of the Eccleſiaſtical State would be repeal'd.

*Hague, July* 29. They write from Hanover, that the King of Great Britain ſet out on Saturday laſt for Hartz, a Country Place of the Duke of Wolfembuttel, where 'tis ſaid His Majeſty has put the laſt Hand to the new Treaty between thoſe two Houſes of Brunſwick; to the great Mortification of Kinski, the Imperial Ambaſſador, who has not been able, with all his Induſtry, to penetrate into the Secret.

*London, Auguſt* 2. Letters from ſeveral Parts of *Ireland* continue to give us freſh Inſtances of the miſerable Condition which the lower Sort of People are in. The Poor are almoſt ſtarving for Want, not being able to get either Oatmeal or Potatoes. Wheat is ſold at 4*s.* 6*d.* per Peck; and Rice, which in many Places is the only Thing they have to live on, is ſold for two Pence half-penny per Pound; the Biſhop of *Cork* hath given 100*l.* towards the Relief of the Neceſſitous, and will kill one Cow or Ox every Week during this Scarcity: The City of *Cork* hath given 100*l.* likewiſe; which Example 'tis hoped will be followed by thoſe that are able to do it.

We have an Account from *Guinea*, that the Clare Galley, Capt. *Murel*, having compleated her Number of Negroes, had taken her Departure from the Coaſt of *Guinea* for *South-Carolina*; but was not got ten Leagues on her Way, before the Negroes roſe, and making themſelves Maſters of the Gunpowder and Fire Arms, the Captain and the Ship's Crew took to their Long-Boat, and got aſhore near Cape Coaſt Caſtle. The Negroes run the Ship on Shore within a few Leagues of the ſaid Caſtle, and made their Eſcape.

*Paris, Aug.* 8. It is adviſed from Spain, that the Miniſtry of that Court has judged it very conducive to the Welfare of that Kingdom, to agree to the laſt Propoſals of the Allies of Hanover, and that they had promiſed to give, on the 23d or 24th of laſt Month, his Catholick Majeſty's deciſive Anſwer: But the Courier who was expected to bring it, not being arrived laſt Night, it is believed that Anſwer has been delay'd for ſome Time longer: Nevertheleſs we are fully perſuaded that the Peace will be concluded in a ſhort Time.

The Queen, who is enter'd into the ninth Month of her Pregnancy, is in perfect Health; and all France hope for a Dauphin.

From Vienna it is currently reported, that the Emperor has ſent Orders to his Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of Soiſſons, to declare, that for the Sake of Peace, his Imperial Majeſty conſents to the entire Abolition of the Oſtend Company; but moſt are of Opinion that this important News merits Confirmation. Orders have been diſpatch'd for compleating all the Regiments in the Auſtrian Netherlands. We have received Advice from Conſtantinople, that an Army of 52000 Men, commanded by Aly Mehemet Pacha, one of the Generals of the Grand Seignior's Troops, were marching towards Aſoph, to join there the Ottoman Army, part of which was forthwith to file off to the Side of Choczim, to form a Camp there. Some Advices from Conſtantinople import, that M. ------ formerly a General in the Emperor's Service, after having lived ſome time at Venice, was retired to Conſtantinople, where he has embraced the Mahometan Religion: That this General was in great Eſteem at the Ottoman Porte, which, on Account of his great Capacity and Experience, employ'd him in the moſt important Affairs; and that he was actually teaching the Turkiſh Troops to handle their Arms after the German Manner.

*By*

*By the Poſt we have the following Intelligence.*

*Boſton, October* 6. On the 14th of *July* laſt, Mr. *Thomas Martin* with five Hands more in a Schooner, a very good new Veſſel of 38 Tons, were a Fiſhing on the North ſide of *Nova Scotia*, being but 3 Days out of *Canſo*, ſtanding along by the Iſle of St. *John's*, about an Hour after Midnight happened to run a ground on the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid Iſland, and not getting off, at Sun-riſe the next Morning, there came down about 50 Indians, who quickly after they were very civily entertained, ſeiz'd the Men, plundered the Veſſel, put the Men aſhore, ſent them to a ſmall Plantation on the Iſland, and then ſet their Veſſel on Fire, to the Damage of Six Hundred Pounds of the poor Fiſhermen, they being the ſole Owners of the ſaid Veſſel. The Captives travelled to St. *Peter's*, another Plantation on the Iſland, from whence the French tranſported them to *Canſo*, where they were informed that a certain French Fiſhing-Veſſel, ſuppoſed to be in concert with the Indians, had gotten their Anchors. While they were in Captivity, the Indians had a Council to conſider whether they ſhould be kill'd or not; but the major Part inclin'd to ſpare their Lives.

From Salem we hear, that on Monday Evening laſt, Iſrael Porter, who was a ſtrong luſty Man, came home from his Labour, and ſitting down call'd for a Cup of Cyder; but had ſcarce taken his Draught before he ſtarted out of his Chair, and dy'd in about two Minutes.

Some time ſince, the Congregation of the King's Chapel here, Voted Eight Pounds per Week to be paid to the Rev. Mr. Price, beſides his Perquiſites.

Letters from Barbadoes tell us, that the Rev. Mr. Johnſon, lately belonging to St. Andrews, Holborn, ſucceeds the Rev. Mr. Gordon in the Rectory of Bridgtown in that Iſland, valued at above 1000*l.* per Annum.

Our Great and General Court or Aſſembly, is prorogued to the nineteenth of November next.

*Rhode-Iſland, October* 3. On Wedneſday laſt dyed Joſeph Borden, Eſq; Treaſurer for this Colony.

*New-York, October* 13. Ebenezer Wyat, Maſter of the Sloop Friendſhip from Curracoa, arrived here on Monday the 6th Inſtant, and gives an Account, That on the 22d of September paſt, in the Latitude of 28, he met with a Sloop Bottom upwards; that he hoiſted out his Boat, and went and viewed her all round, and found her to be Rhode-Iſland-built, with a blew Stern, two Cabin Windows, her Counter painted yellow with two black Ovals, and he thinks her Sides were painted yellow; her Keel was about forty Foot, and her Bottom tallow'd; her Counter had been cauk'd, and pey'd with Pitch over the Paint, and not ſcrap'd off; her Mouldings were all white. She had loſt her Maſt, Boltſprit and Rudder, and floated light upon the Water. He intended to have examined her loading, but Night coming on he was obliged to leave her.

By the Sloop Exchange, in 16 Days from Antigua, we have an Account, that the Lord Londonderry, General of the Leeward Iſlands, dyed the 17th of the laſt Month. That on the 23d Capt. Norwood from Philadelphia arrived at Antigua, had met with bad Weather, and loſt his Boltſprit.

By Capt. Overy who arrived this Week from London, we have Advice, That a Truce is concluded with Spain for Fourteen Years: That the Effects of the Flota and Flotilla were to be immediately deliver'd; and that the Spaniards had promis'd to make full Satisfaction for the Damages the Engliſh Merchants had ſuſtain'd by their Depredations in the Weſt Indies.

*Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York,* October 13.

*Inward Entries.* Smith from Dover, Overy from London, White from London-derry, Burrows from Curacoa, Leacraft from Antigua, Elliſon from Boſton.

*Outward Entries.* W. Smith for Antigua, Thong for Jamaica, Newbold for Barbadoes, Sloop Unity and Sloop Friendſhip for Curacoa, Barnes for Boſton.

*Cleared for Departure.* Peyton to Antigua, Adams to Barbadoes, Clarke to Newcaſtle.

*Philadelphia, October* 16.

On Thurſday laſt, the Carpenter of a Veſſel which lay off in the Stream, attempting to ſwim aſhore in his Clothes, fell ſhort and was drowned.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, Alexander Lindſey of this Place, going down the River in a Boat with his Servant Man, accidentally fell overboard near Red-Bank, and was loſt. The Man was apprehended and put in Gloceſter Priſon, but is ſince diſcharged.

And ſometime laſt Week, we are informed, that one Piles a Fidler, with his Wife, were overſet in a Canoo near Newtown Creek. The good Man, 'tis ſaid, prudently ſecur'd his Fiddle, and let his Wife go to the Bottom.

Tueſday, being the 14th Inſtant, the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives met, and choſe *Andrew Hamilton*, Eſq; Speaker.

James Smith, mentioned in our late Papers, is reprieved.

*Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia,* Entred Inwards.

Sloop John, Charles Hargrave, from Barbadoes.
Brigt. Clementina, Joſ. Arthur, from Antigua.
Sloop Andrew, John Brigs, from Barbadoes.

*Entred Outwards.*

Sloop Tace, Benj. Hoskins, for South Carolina.
Brigt. Mary, John Tenant, for Madera.

*Cleared for Departure.*

Ship Freedom, James Nicholſon, to Briſtol.
Sloop Catherine & Ann, Duncan Murray, to Maryland.


# Advertiſements.

TO be Sold by *Edward Shippen*, choice Hard Soap, very Reaſonable.

RUN away on the 10th of *September* paſt, from *William Dewees* of *Germantown* Townſhip, in *Philadelphia* County, a Servant Man named *Melchizedeck Arnold*, of a middle Stature, and reddiſh curled Hair: He had on when he went away, a good Felt Hat, a dark Cinnamon-colour'd Coat, black Drugget Jacket, mouſe-colour'd drugget Breeches, grey Stockings, and new Shoes.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by me

*William Dewees.*

*Juſt Publiſhed:*

TITAN LEEDS's Almanack, for the Year, 1730. in his uſual plain Method; being far preferable to any yet publiſhed in *America*. To be Sold by *David Harry* at the late Printing-Office of *Samuel Keimer*, at Three Shillings and nine-pence per Dozen.

N. B. *As this Almanack for its Worth has met with univerſal Reception, it has rais'd the Price of the Copy to* 25*l. a year, for which Reaſon the Printer cannot afford them under the above-mentioned Price: But gives this Friendly Caution to the Publick, That when they buy Almanacks for* 3*s. a Dozen, they muſt not expect* Titan Leeds's, *or any ſo valuable.*

VEry good Live-Geeſe Feathers to be ſold at *Evan Powel's* in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next Door but one to *Andrew Hamilton*, Eſq;

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Money, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, *&c.* all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had at the Publiſhers of this Paper; who perform all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.


*Our Country Correſpondents are deſired to acquaint us, aſſoon as they can conveniently, with every remarkable Accident, Occurrence, &c. fit for publick Notice, that may happen within their Knowledge; in Order to make this Paper more univerſally intelligent.*


*Philadelphia:* Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the New Printing-Office near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.